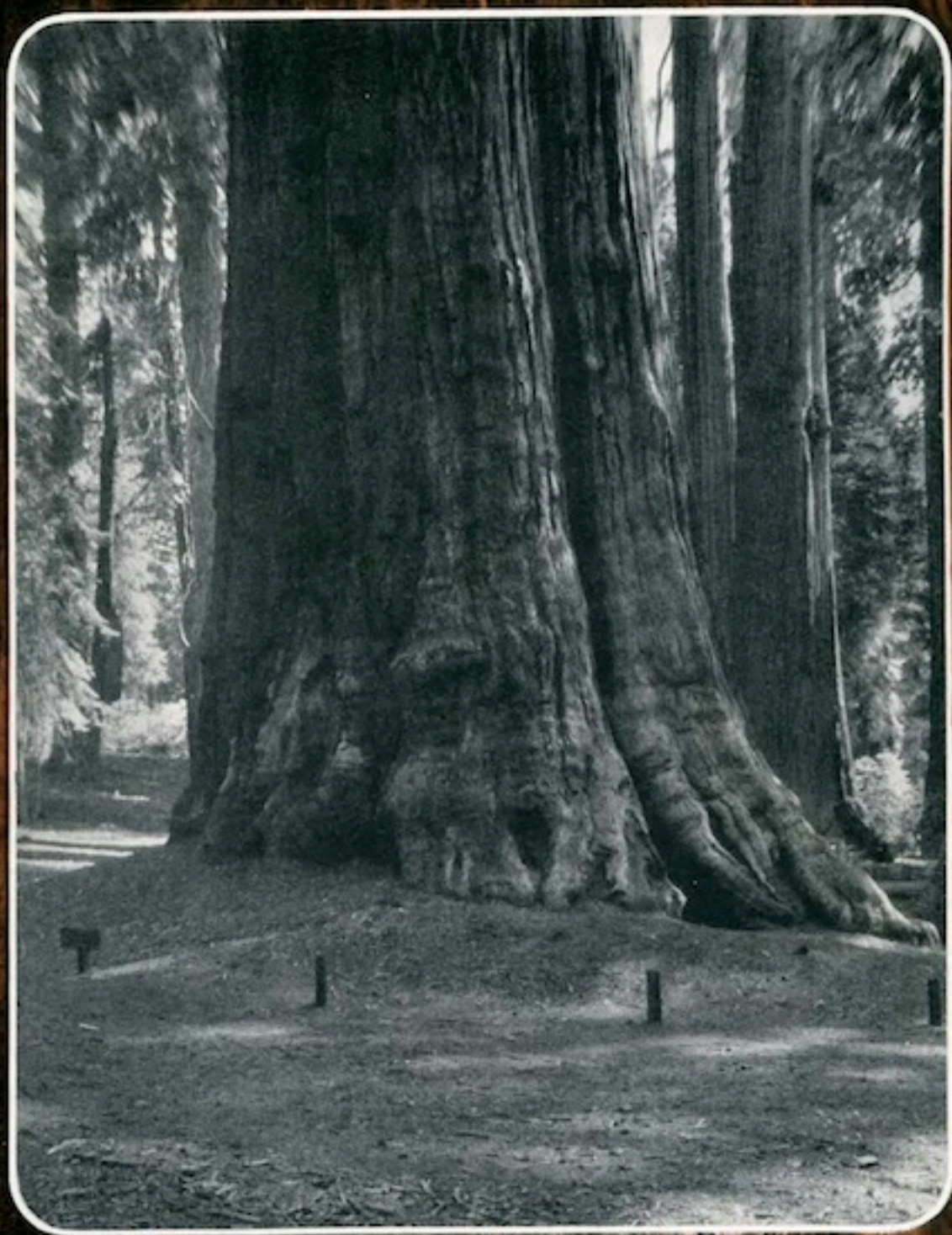


# THE PROPOSED ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK





# The Proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park

*A photographic representation of the expanse of High Sierras included in the expansion of Sequoia National Park by the Barbour Bill of 1926. Also views selected representing the area included in the Bill of 1925, omitted by the Bill of 1926.*

## TO YOU—THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Shall we place under the supervision of the National Park Service for Federal protection a distinctive scenic area, whose greatest value to you—the people—is for the advancement of science in various forms, for the protection of watersheds, the perpetuation of the oldest living family of trees, the preservation of wild life, and as an incomparable wilderness playground?

This is an appeal to you to help save for posterity one of the most splendid portions of the High Sierras, the wild country to the north, northeast, and east of the present Sequoia National Park, by expanding this park to larger boundaries. I am trying to tell the reason for saving this domain by showing the character of the country with photographs rather than through the written word.

From 1878 until now, men of broad thought and unselfish purpose have endeavored to protect its superlative values from private or corporate encroachment, that it might be preserved in its integrity as a National resource.

Beginning in that year and through the years of 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1888, 1889 until 1890, when the Sequoia National Park was created in September of that year, men of earnest purpose and fine foresight worked for this measure.

And now the Barbour Bill, including remarkable features of mountain scenery some of which I am showing you in the limited scope of this book, is again introduced and opportunity favors inclusion of a larger portion of this mountain area for Park purposes.

On December 13, 1881, General Miller, then United States Senator from California, introduced a bill providing for the creation of "a public park and forest reservation" covering the territory from Tehipite Canyon on the Middle Fork of the Kings River to Tule River, and from the western limit of the pine forests eastward to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, embracing all the territory covered by the Barbour Bill of 1923, and with much additional territory.

An article written by John Muir who knew the mountains of the Pacific Coast more intimately than any other person, in reference to the Kings River Canyon region, and which was published in the Century Magazine of November, 1891, said: "Let our law-givers then make haste, before it is too late, to save this surpassingly glorious region for the recreation and well-being of humanity, and the world will rise up and call them blessed."

Various recommendations and bills have been offered or suggested for park extension since the Vandever Bill creating the Sequoia National Park was passed. The large area of mountain country flanking the present Park has been watched by many notable people who have favored and worked for such extension.

To equitably lay out boundaries for such Park expansion presents difficult problems. That section of the Sierras holds features in its large variation of altitudes which would make it suitable for both forest and park supervision. It contains the watersheds of the Kings River with its three great forks, the Middle and South Forks of which flow through grand canyons. It contains the watershed of the Kern River with the rugged splendor of its canyon second to none, and its imperial surroundings.

Sections of the western slopes of this Sierran country hold forested area manifestly suitable for Forest Reserve. The Big Trees portion with their age and historical and scientific values seems pre-eminently Park domain where they may live on through the centuries in undiminished and untouched sublimity.

Other splendidly wild sections of the heights surrounding the watersheds of the rivers mentioned and including portions of the main Sierran scarp, seem alone fitted for Park area where America's children may find congenial surroundings for hale physical development, restoration for flagging powers, and unchanged wilderness for scientific investigation.

Our native wild life, sorely pressed as they are to maintain family lines through to Nature's intended finish, find here a sanctuary.

There are, in the entire Park as proposed by the last Bill, some grazing areas, very limited, which



should be handled by Park rules. In the sections where the grazing is of any material value, it is in full use.

My deep interest in preserving such national resource under the best and broadest handling of conservation had led me to bring it before you in this book that you may gather some idea of its values and scenic appeal. I want to make you acquainted with the whole area. I have presented scenes from the territory included in the map issued early this year by the Co-ordinating Committee which covered the Bill of 1925. A part of this is not contained in the Barbour Bill introduced in Congress this year. The entire area of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River has been omitted.

The present Bill is a thoroughly commendable one and has the support of the National Forestry Service, the National Park Service, the Federal Power Commission and the Co-ordinating Committee on National Parks and Forests, appointed by the President.

Various members of Congress favor very strongly the value of this present Bill as a progressive measure.

I have endeavored to bring to you some idea of what is your individual and national possession in

this fine section of the Sierras, and have selected these views out of many hundreds taken while exploring this mountain wilderness. I have recorded only certain main trips on the map. Of the hundreds of miles on foot and by horse made through a period of years no record is shown.

For much authentic data I have turned to Mr. George W. Stewart, of Visalia, who in 1878 and 1879 set in their first motion the wheels which made possible the creation of Sequoia National Park. His deep interest and helpful understanding of this greater Park issue has sustained my earnest desire to hold safely, while yet we may, this relatively small but majestic mountain country.

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Hutchinson of San Francisco for authenticity of certain locations.

With a portion of these views I was assisted by Mr. H. S. Lawton, of San Francisco, a photographer of worth and fine artistic conceptions.

Three photographs are by permission.

Shall we lay a protecting hand over this area of wonderful mountain land, restraining all people from using it for any purpose but the upbuilding of the nation's health?

This land contains a treasure which has among its resources those determining qualities which make for progress.

SUSAN THEW.

*San Francisco*  
*February, 1926*





Administration Building in Giant Forest under the shadows of the old monarchs.  
This is the summer headquarters of the present Sequoia National Park.



Parker Group in Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. A group of the *Sequoia gigantea* representative of hundreds of groups in the Sierras.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Blooming yucca in the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. Sierran canyons are famous for their spring and summer flowers. It is up this canyon that the General's Highway, the new entrance to Sequoia National Park, is placed.  
Inside boundaries of Sequoia National Park.

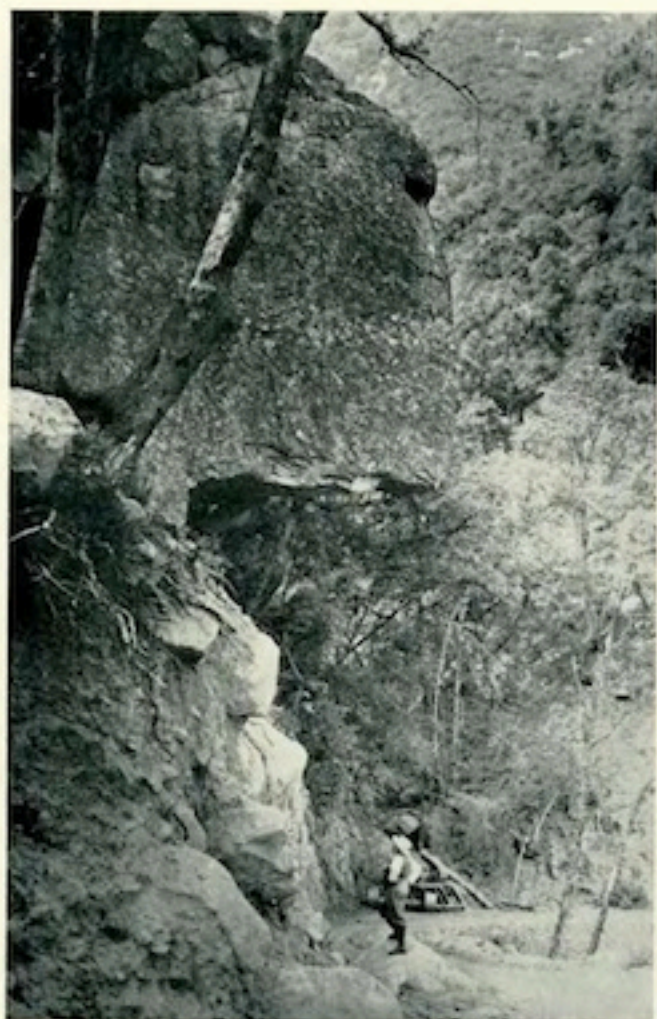


Switchback curve on General's Highway, blasted from solid granite. The General's Highway is the new entrance into Sequoia National Park via the Middle Fork of the Kaweah.  
Hence the new main entrance to the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.





View of Paradise Ridge through oak trees from General's Highway on Middle Fork of the Kaweah River.  
In Sequoia National Park



Overhanging Rock on the General's Highway in Sequoia National Park.  
Major Small, below, was one of the construction engineers.

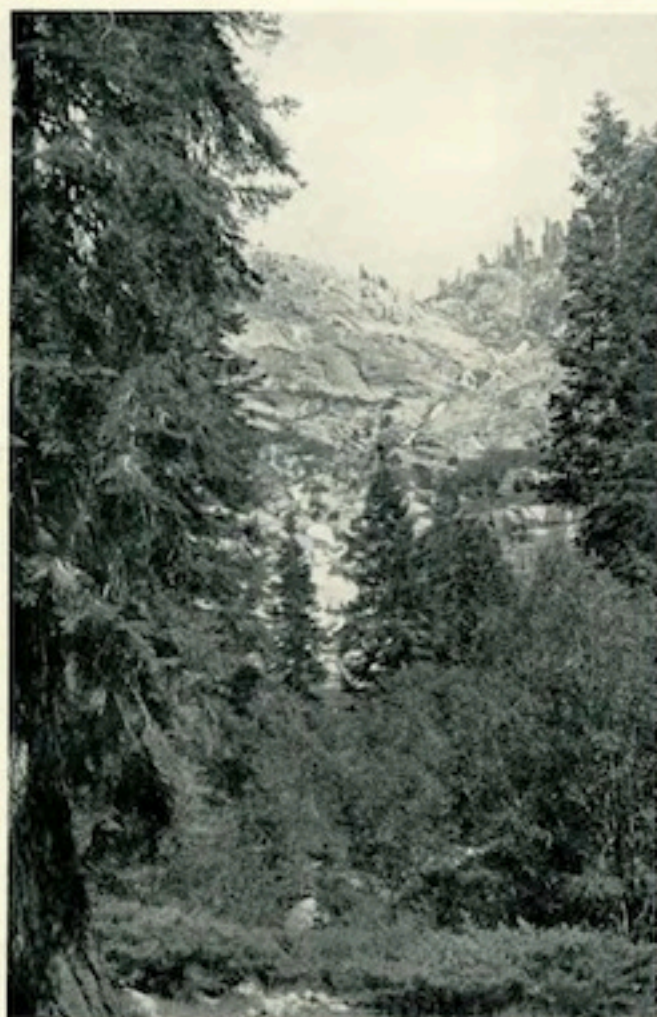


A portion of the General's Highway with Moro Rock on the sky line.  
The timber against the blue is *Sequoia gigantea* (Big Tree).  
In Sequoia National Park.





Colonel John R. White and Mr. Guy Hopping on Moro Rock. Colonel White is the superintendent, and Mr. Hopping is Chief Ranger of Sequoia National Park.  
Within Sequoia National Park.



The Five Falls at the head of Tonopah Valley. These falls are fed by the headwaters of Marble Fork, which flows through Tonopah Valley in Sequoia National Park.



The Corridor Tree in Giant Forest. The "corridor" has been made by a deep burn in the side of this huge "Big Tree."  
In Sequoia National Park.





Sunset from Moro Rock. Standing on this Rock which is at the western border of the plateau containing Giant Forest, you look directly west across intervening miles of ridges and canyons to the San Joaquin Valley. The sun is setting behind the Coast Range, the western border of the San Joaquin Valley which here is sixty miles wide.  
A few miles of the foreground is within borders of Sequoia National Park.



Companion picture to preceding illustration. The fringe of trees on the two nearer ridges are portions of Giant Forest. Sequoia National Park.





A fallen giant in Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. This shows what happens to the Big Trees when they fall, splitting into great sections, embedding themselves into the earth, and the tops, or crowns, living for hundreds of years. This tree has been down for centuries, yet its branches, from two to four or five feet thick, still produce the green leaves of its mature life.  
In Sequoia National Park.



View of the Alta Trail, a well-known and well-worn way in Sequoia National Park. The Trail leads to the big back country of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Marble Fork at the point of its junction with Wolverton Creek and Falls. Marble Fork is a tributary to the middle fork of the Kaweah River.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Great Western Divide as seen from Moro Rock. The Rock is an immense dome on the wall of the Canyon of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. On account of its strategic location, tremendous and inspiring views are to be had from this Rock.  
In Sequoia National Park.



Crescent Meadow in Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. This exquisite natural mountain meadow, crescent in shape, and surrounded by Sequoia gigantea, is a literal carpet of closely growing flowers. The perfection of its annual display is lengthened by the moisture of perennial springs which feed it.  
In Sequoia National Park.



The Great Western Divide  
across Kaweah Canyon as  
seen in April from Moro  
Rock. The trees are sugar  
pine.  
In Sequoia National Park.



Quinn's Horse Camp Corral  
Ranger Station. This Sta-  
tion at present in Sequoia  
National Park, lies on bor-  
ders of Forest Reserve, as  
proposed by Bill of 1926.  
One of these men was a  
Park ranger for six years  
and the other is a noted  
guide.

View of General's Highway  
as it leads through the foot-  
hills in Sequoia National  
Park. This is on the South-  
western border of the pres-  
ent Sequoia National Park.







Looking across the Canyon of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, from the base of Moro Rock. The Castle Rocks occupy the center of the illustration. Sawtooth Peak, on the left sky line, is in the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Sequoia gigantea interspersed with fir, surrounding one of the lovely flower-filled meadows in Sequoia National Park. Ten minutes walk from Administration Building at Giant Forest.





A view of Rowell Meadow, which lies between the north border of Sequoia National Park and the South Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Looking north from Twin Peaks toward the divide which contains the South Fork of the Kings River Canyon. The intervening meadows feed the watershed of the Roaring River—a tributary of the South Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

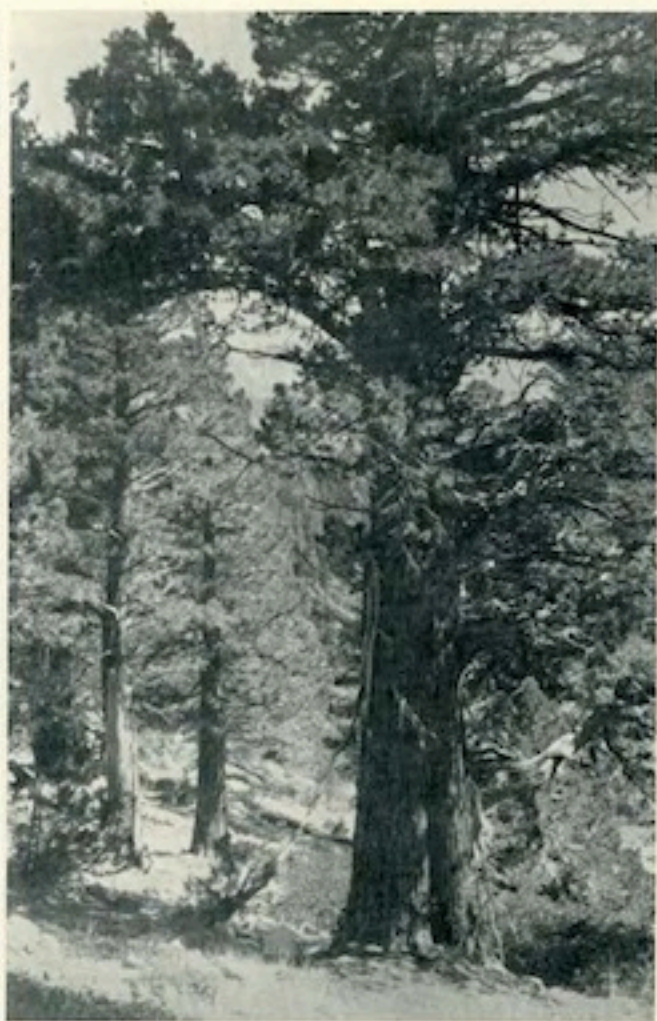




Mt. Silliman as seen from Twin Peaks. Mt. Silliman attains an elevation of 11,188 feet. Trees tamarac-pine.  
In Sequoia National Park.



In Garfield Grove, on the top of Dennison Ridge. Compare sizes of the different species shown, and note the young trees. Altitude of this view is about 8,300 feet.  
In Sequoia National Park.



A small grove of Juniper on Mountain Side above Hell's Half Acre. This is on the South Fork of Kaweah River.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Copper Creek and the floor of Deadman Canyon just below Deadman Peak. The scattering tree growth is mainly white fir and tamarac-pine.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

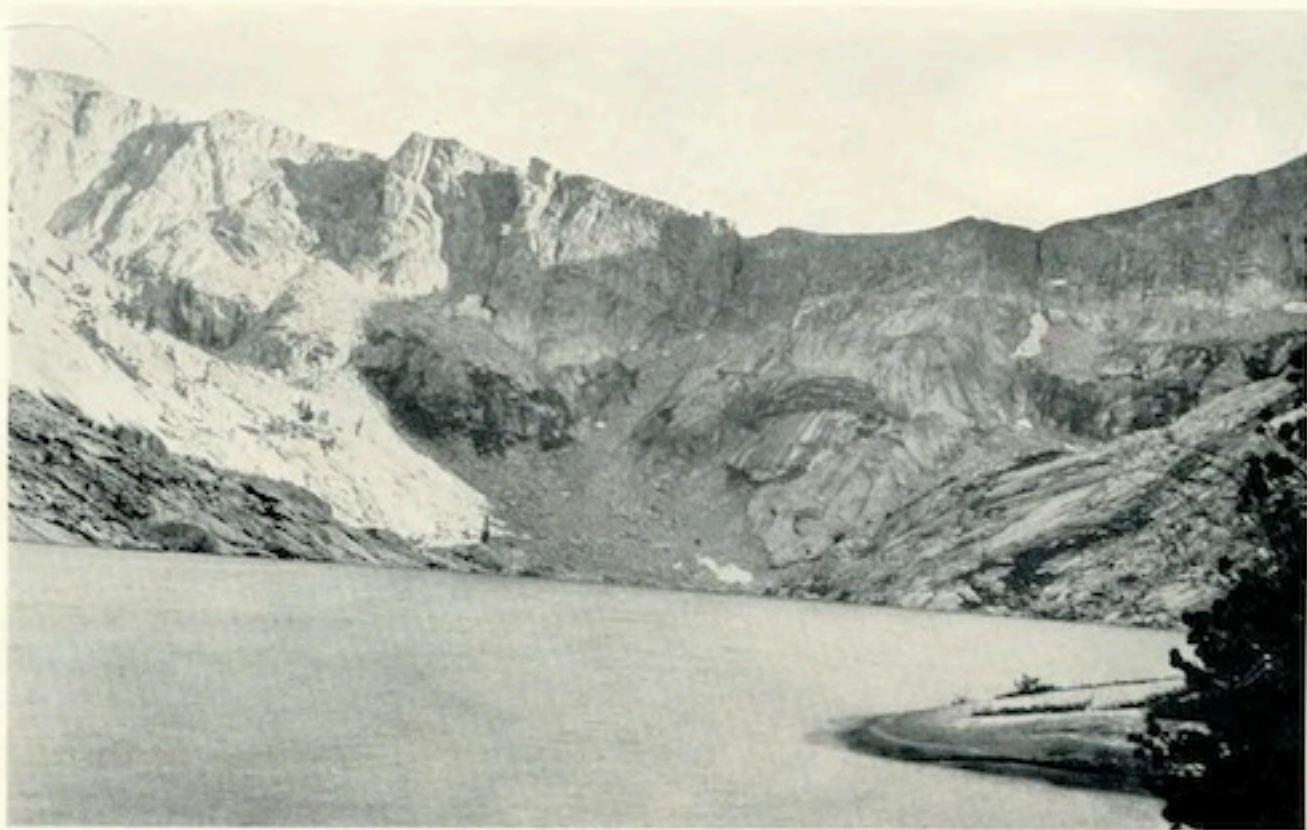


Medium-sized *Sequoia gigantea* in Garfield Grove, on Dennison Ridge,  
on South Fork of the Kaweah River.  
In Sequoia National Park



View of Hockett Lakes in Hockett Meadows, in southern townships of  
Sequoia National Park.





Big Bird Lake on the wall of Deadman Canyon at the foot of Big Bird Peak and Moose Mesa. This lake at the elevation of 11,500 feet, with unknown depth, lies in a cul-de-sac at the head of Moraine Ridge. Between Moraine and Glacier Ridges.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Looking up Deadman Canyon toward Great Western Divide. This view contains Deadman Meadow, Big Bird Peak and the basin of Big Bird Lake.  
Big Bird Lake is on plateau to right.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.





Looking across Lonepine Meadow and Little Tamarack Lake to the Great Western Divide, beyond which rises the Kaweah Peaks. This is the watershed of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River; its source is in Lion and Tamarack Lakes. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Looking into Great Western Divide from foot of Turtle Pass, on the Kaweah River side. The Canyon is that of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.





Looking south along the main east scarp of the Sierra Nevadas from the foot of North Palisade Mountain. This comprehensive view, taken at the altitude of 12,000 feet, on the north border of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, of the Bill of 1925, is an adequate presentation of the tremendous country that should be contained within the proposed park outline. This is Alpine country, in peaks, canyons, lakes and waterfalls. This

district lies north of the South Fork of the Kings River. The South Fork of the Kings River Divide is the proposed north boundary by the Bill of 1926. Many such views as this are to be found within the boundaries proposed by the Bills of 1925 and 1926.



This view shows the Garfield Grove of Sequoia gigantea (Big Trees) on Dennison Ridge. Right center is Putnam Canyon, left center is Slide Canyon. This grove of gigantea, easily to be distinguished from its surroundings, lies on the South Fork of the Kaweah River in Sequoia National Park. On account of its splendid nursery stock it is one of, or, the leading, grove of the future in the perpetuation of these trees. The heaviest stand of "Big

Trees" is to be found on the walls and at the heads of the two canyons here shown. At a point on the sky line stands a "Big Tree" which grows at the highest altitude of any Sequoia known, 8,500 feet. (In Sequoia National Park.)





Delineation of the right wall of Turtle Pass which cuts through Glacier Ridge. Moose Mesa in the distance.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



A view of Glacier Ridge in Great Western Divide at head of Deadman Canyon. This marks the left wall of Turtle Pass as approached from Deadman Canyon.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park





The beautiful Mitchell Meadow. Altitude 8,555 feet. The tree stand is of tamarac-pine and white fir. This is one of the lovely spots on the South Fork of the Kaweah River. The shallow water in foreground is at the upper end of this meadow.  
Sequoia National Park.



Hockett Meadows and Whitman Creek. The southwest township of Sequoia National Park contains eight upland meadows of which Hockett is the largest. This is splendid camping country at elevations of from four to nine thousand feet.  
In Sequoia National Park.





On Dennison Ridge in Garfield Grove with the fog swinging down. The central ridge of trees is practically a pure stand of *Sequoia gigantea*.  
In Sequoia National Park.



In Garfield Grove on Dennison Ridge. Note size of *Sequoia gigantea*. Altitude something about 8,000 feet. Near this point are giganteas growing at their highest known altitude, about 8,500 feet.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Sand Meadow on the South Fork of the Kaweah River at an elevation of 8,555 feet. Note a low mound of sand at the far end of the meadow which is formed of a substance not unlike ash. The timber growth is tamarac-pine and white fir.  
In Sequoia National Park.



Looking up Canyon of the South Fork of the Kaweah River toward Garfield Grove, in Sequoia National Park. This is a part of the winter covert of large herds of deer.  
In Sequoia National Park.



A giant timber-line tree. A Foxtail Pine on the rim of Big Arroyo Canyon. This tree is on the east side of Black Rock Pass below the five lakes.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.





Hell's Half Acre. This is the tip of Wet Meadow and a dangerous swampy place for animal life. Coyote Pass is on the sky line.  
In Sequoia National Park.



Across Wet Meadow. The timber in this district is mainly lodge pole pine and white fir. This illustration is in the southwest corner of the present Sequoia National Park on the South Fork of the Kaweah River and is a part of the proposed elimination for Forest Reserve.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Cliffs and Floor of Cliff Creek Canyon.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Young *Sequoia gigantea* in Garfield Grove on Dennison Ridge, on the South Fork of Kaweah River. These trees are representative of the sturdy nursery stock which will perpetuate this magnificent grove of "Big Trees."  
In Sequoia National Park.



Crown of old *Sequoia gigantea*, at the foot of Slide Canyon, on Dennison Ridge. The two prominent firs, one at the right and the other at center beside the big tree, are huge specimens. Note comparative size of the two species of trees, and also young stock of both fir and gigantea at the lower left corner of illustration.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Sawtooth Peak and Columbine Lake as seen from Black Rock Pass, at head of Cliff Creek Canyon on Great Western Divide. Sawtooth Peak rises to the right of center—altitude 12,150 feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Looking down the Canyon of the Kern River, from just below Dean Cut-Off. This view is taken not many miles below the head of this wild and wonderful canyon which forms the main rift between the Great Western Divide and the main east scarp of the Sierras, in the proposed Park outline. The Kern Canyon in placement and magnificence has no superior among canyons on the West Coast. The view here given shows the outline of the Canyon narrowing towards its head at the lakes a few miles above at the foot of the Kings-Kern Divide.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.





Hillside above Quinn's Horse Camp Corral Meadow. This section of the Sequoia National Park has been a favorite resort for deer on account of the cover and food afforded by chaparral. At the time this illustration was taken, a former Forest Ranger and a noted Sierran guide made an estimate of the number of deer feeding on the hillside. They used strong glasses and their estimate, conservatively, was 500. Many roving bands of deer were passed at lower altitudes, the same day. This section borders the proposed elimination from the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. Due to the protection afforded by the present limits of Sequoia National Park, these deer must be given continued protection, or they will be shot down like sheep. There are also a number of elk in this district.



Quinn's Horse Camp Corral Meadow. This meadow—the home of numerous bands of deer, is in the southeast corner of the Sequoia National Park and borders the proposed elimination for Forest Reserve. These wild neighbors have so long been protected here that they fear man but little, and are to be seen in groups of from five to thirty-five or more. All down the South Fork of the Kaweah country is winter covert for them. Altitude 8,888 feet and timber is red fir, yellow pine, white fir.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Young *Sequoia gigantea* stand on Slide Canyon in Garfield Grove. Note foreground of nursery stock of both *Sequoia gigantea* and fir. The Garfield Grove is noted for its young stock showing in large measure its power of perpetuation.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Looking east from the summit of Mount Whitney across the Owens River Valley. The immediate foreground is the Whitney Pinnacles. Mount Whitney is the highest Peak in the United States outside of Alaska.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



Pack train coming down South Fork of the Kaweah River from Garfield Grove. Note trunks of *Sequoia gigantea*, of smaller size, in the background of the illustration.  
In Sequoia National Park.



*Sequoia gigantea* groves under Homer's Nose. Homer's Nose is the dome against the sky line. The strongly marked drift of trees beneath it is the Sequoia grove. One of the thirteen groves of *Sequoia* found in the southern townships on the South Fork of the Kaweah River.  
In Sequoia National Park.





Looking north from the summit of Mount Whitney. Mount Whitney stands at the summit of the Sierran range, in its eastern escarpment. The elevation of the Peak is 14,502 feet. It is but one of many which rise well above 14,000 feet on the highest tilt of this range, a portion of whose serrated peaks form the eastern border of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



The box canyon which leads to Junction Pass. Note the sill in foreground over which the Muir Trail leads, at the far right of the illustration. Photography cannot tell this story. This scene is a gigantic wonder of hoary granite. You enter its vast portal which opens directly through the main east scarp of the Sierras. You leave it over Junction Pass at an altitude of a little less than thirteen thousand feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia Park.





Great Western Divide as seen from Sandy Plateau. Sandy Plateau, at an average elevation of about 11,700 feet, is a region of magnificent views, lying as it does, between the Kern River Canyon and the fourteen-thousand-foot range, to the eastward.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

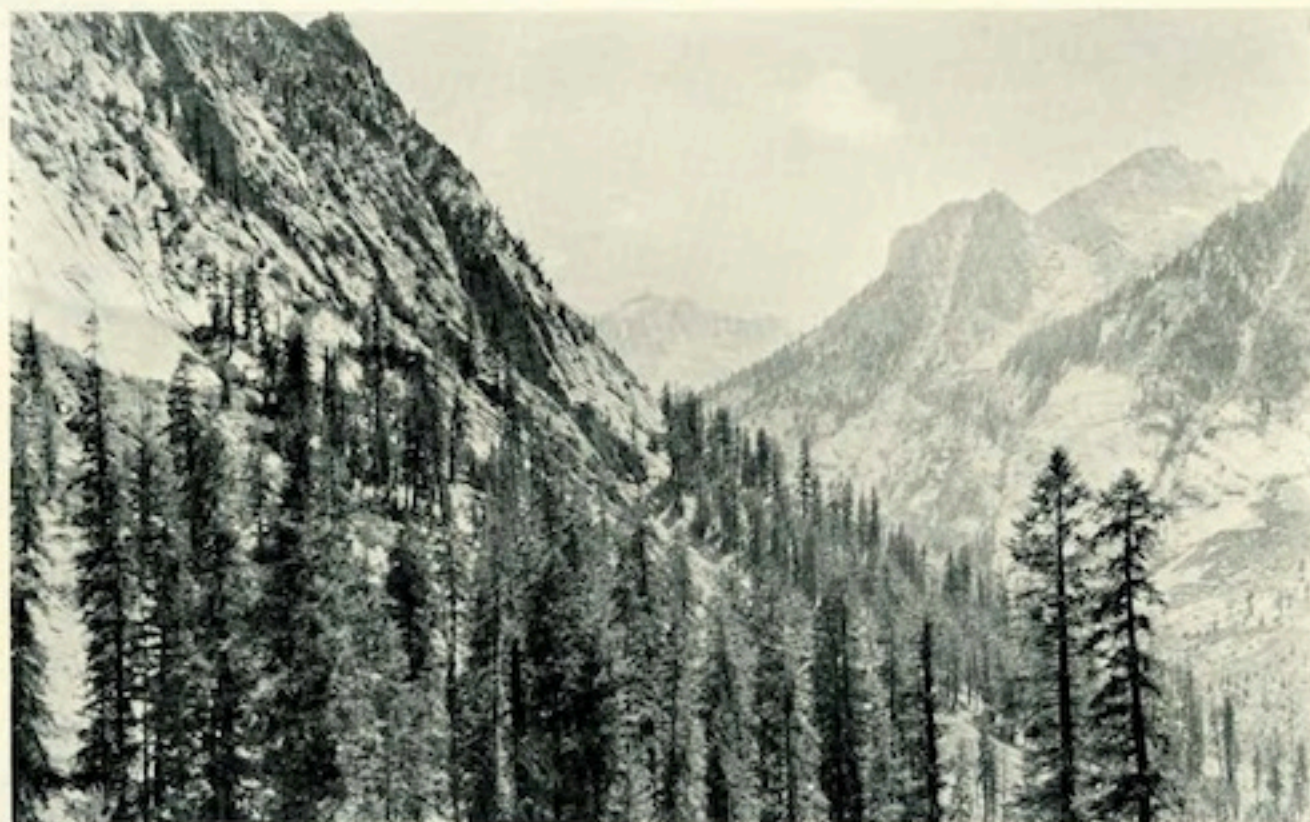


View down Bubbs Creek Canyon, showing the U-shaped floor of the Canyon. Its remarkable white walls are a special feature of the scenery. Timber is mainly tamarac-pine. The floor of the canyon at this point is about 9,000 feet altitude.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





East Vidette in Bubbs Creek Canyon. This splendid sentinel peak rises to a height of 12,742 feet above sea level. The tree-clad floor of the Canyon is mainly tamarac-pine, of little economic value.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking up East Creek to Mount Brewer, from Bubbs Creek Canyon. Mount Brewer is the distant peak. Altitude of Mount Brewer is 13,577 feet and it is a member of the Great Western Divide.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Copper Creek in Deadman Canyon. These waters are well stocked with trout and flow from the perpetual snow banks on Glacier Ridge and from Big Bird Lake—the river's main source. The elevation here is nine thousand feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.



The headwaters of the South Fork of the Kings River. This view was taken from the wall just below Bench Lake and shows Split Mountain which is really South Palisade Mountain, against the sky line to the right. Mt. Ruskin to the left.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park Bill of 1925, and omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Upper canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River. Shows the river cutting through the base of a talus slope (middle right of illustration.)  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Kearsarge Pinnacles and Lakes. The lakes are at an elevation of about 11,000 feet, and with the Pinnacles form some of the remarkable Alpine scenery of the High Sierras.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



University Peak and Kearsarge Pinnacles. University Peak on left sky line and the Pinnacles on the right sky line, are portions of the main scarp of the Sierras. University Peak rises to 13,588 feet and the Pinnacles are slightly less. Kearsarge Lake in foreground.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





This is a view of the Canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River. The South Fork rises at the foot of the east scarp of the Sierras and passes over Mist Falls through Paradise Valley (right view). It sweeps around Buck Peak (center) and, joined here by the waters of Bubbs Creek, continues down



One of the Twin Lakes at the foot of Twin Peaks. The Peaks and Lakes lie directly on the northern border of the present Sequoia National Park. The timber is tamarac-pine. Altitude of the lakes about 9,500 feet.  
In Sequoia National Park.





the Canyon (left view) to where it is joined by the Middle Fork of the Kings at Deer Ridge, on the western border of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. At this point the river bed is about 2,000 feet altitude.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Timberline pine on glacial walls above Big Bird Lake. With his feet in a sand pocket above the lake he has withstood avalanche and storm—a king of his kind.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





East Vidette and Junction Pass across the foot of Bullfrog Lake. Junction Pass is on horizon at the left of East Vidette which is the central Peak in the illustration. Bullfrog Lake lies at an altitude of 10,634 feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



The pile of rock in the foreground is a Cairn at the side of Bench Lake. This Cairn holds the survey of a proposed power site located here by the Los Angeles City Power Department.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Recent inhabitants of Bench Lake on their way to the grill. The one to the right is 25 inches long and weighs five pounds. This young man, a guide in the exploring party, is a student at Stanford University.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park Bill, of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Looking across Bullfrog Lake to Mount Bago from the foot of Kearsarge Pinnacles. This basin averages 11,000 feet altitude.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*

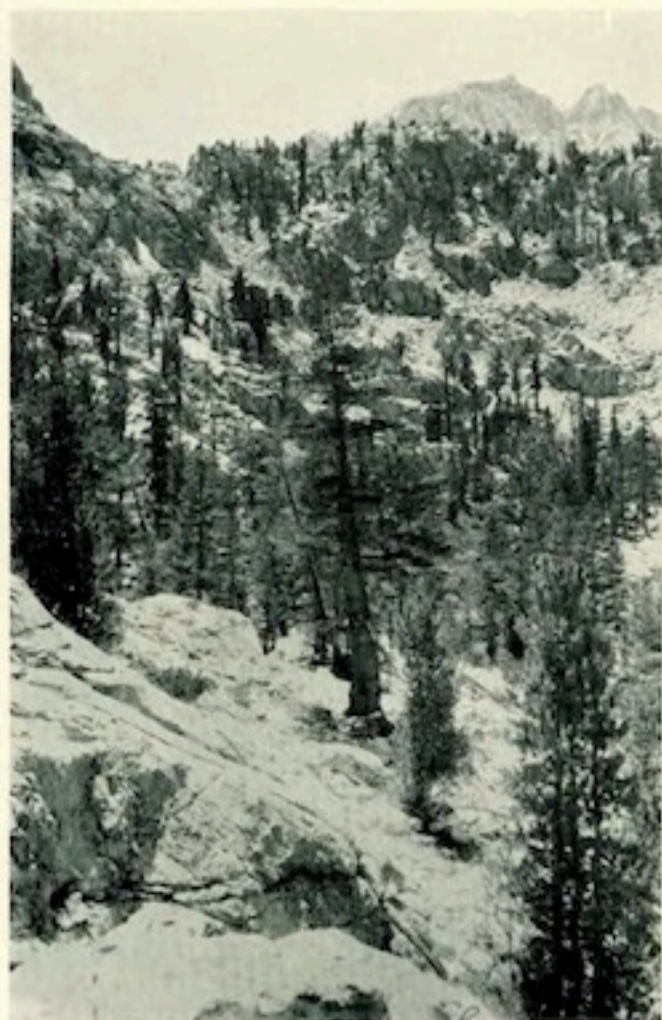


Glacial portal of Glenn Pass Canyon, entering from the south. The entire Canyon is wonderfully marked by the ice rivers of the past.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Fin Dome from wall above Rae Lake. A massive dome in Sixty Lakes Basin. The profile of the Dome from various angles is shaped like the fin of a fish. Note character of timberline trees in this illustration.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Old Timer Pass in Sixty Lakes Basin.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Pack on wall of Glenn Pass. The approximate height of this wall from the lake level to the rim is 2,000 feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





View of the walls and sill of Glenn Pass Cirque and Canyon as viewed from just below the summit. Note the line of the sill through which the lake has broken.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Approach to Glenn Pass from the south. The Pack, at rest, is at timber line.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Sixty Lakes Basin from Glenn Pass, looking north. Entire Basin is at or above timber line.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Camp Garibaldi in Sixty Lakes Basin. This camp site was located by the party shown in the illustration. A new north-bound trail into the Sixty Lakes Basin was opened from Glenn Pass to Woods Creek by this party.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Sixty Lakes Basin looking north from Glenn Pass. This illustration completes view at top of opposite page. In lower right-hand corner lies Rae Lake.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.

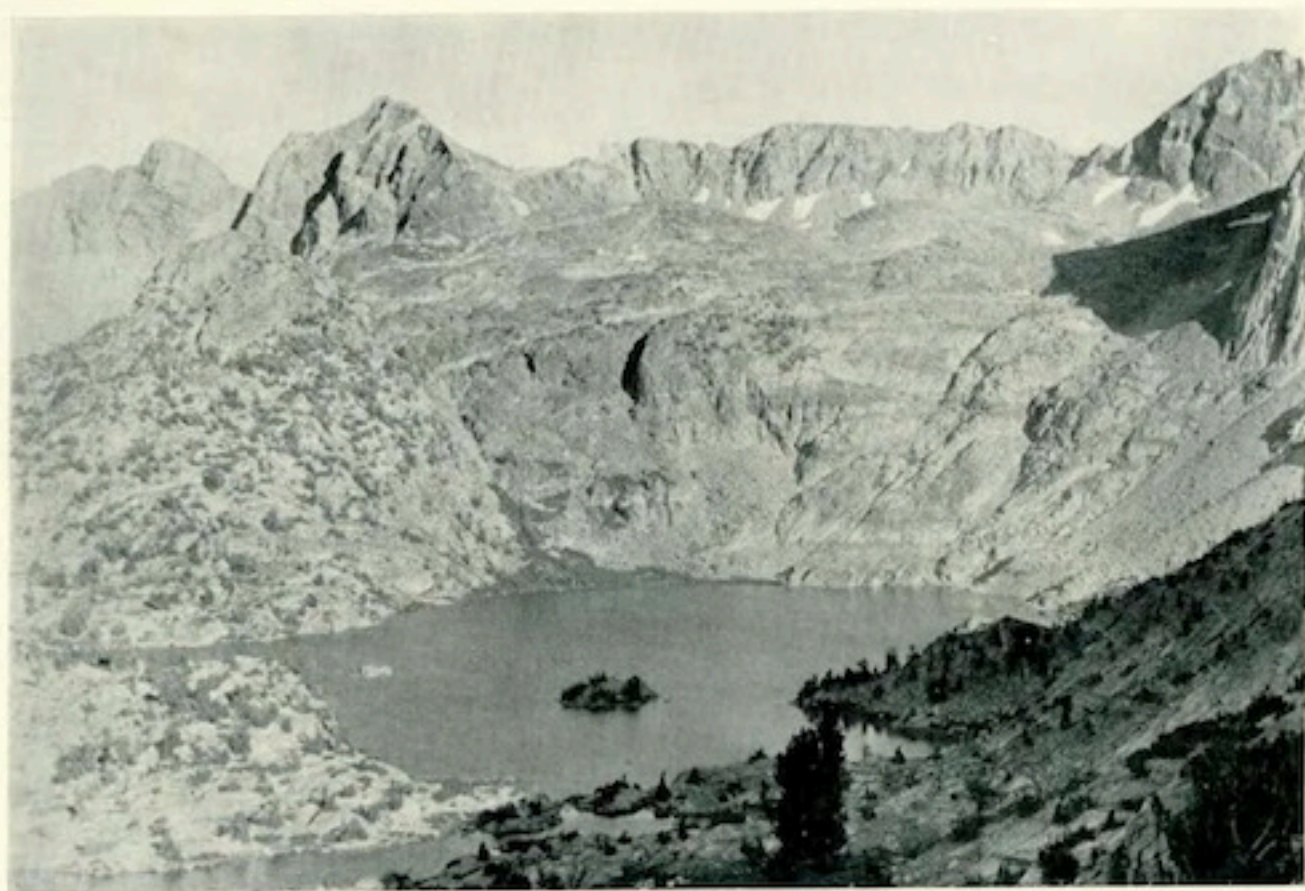


One of the larger of the lakes in Sixty Lakes Basin. It has been beautifully named My-ak-min Lake, Yokut Indian word meaning "large."  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





View in Sixty Lakes Basin. Note the rugged beauty of the section and character of the timberline trees.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Dragon Peak, looking across Rae Lake. This view is on the immediate north side of Glenn Pass. Rae Lake is the largest lake in the Sixty Lakes Basin; only the upper portion of it is shown above.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Bench Lake near the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kings River. Arrow Peak is at the left. The lake elevation is 10,485 feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.

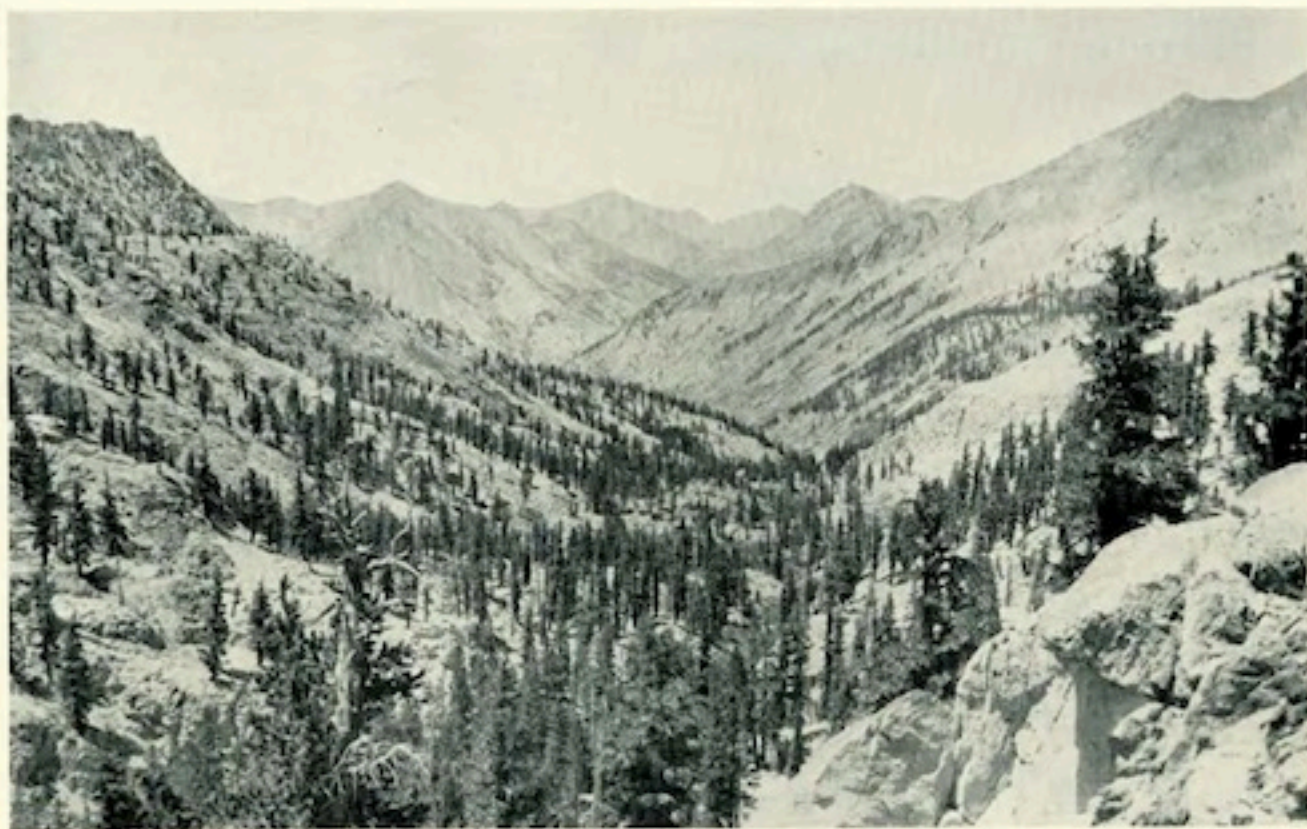


Crater Mountain from Woods Creek Canyon.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



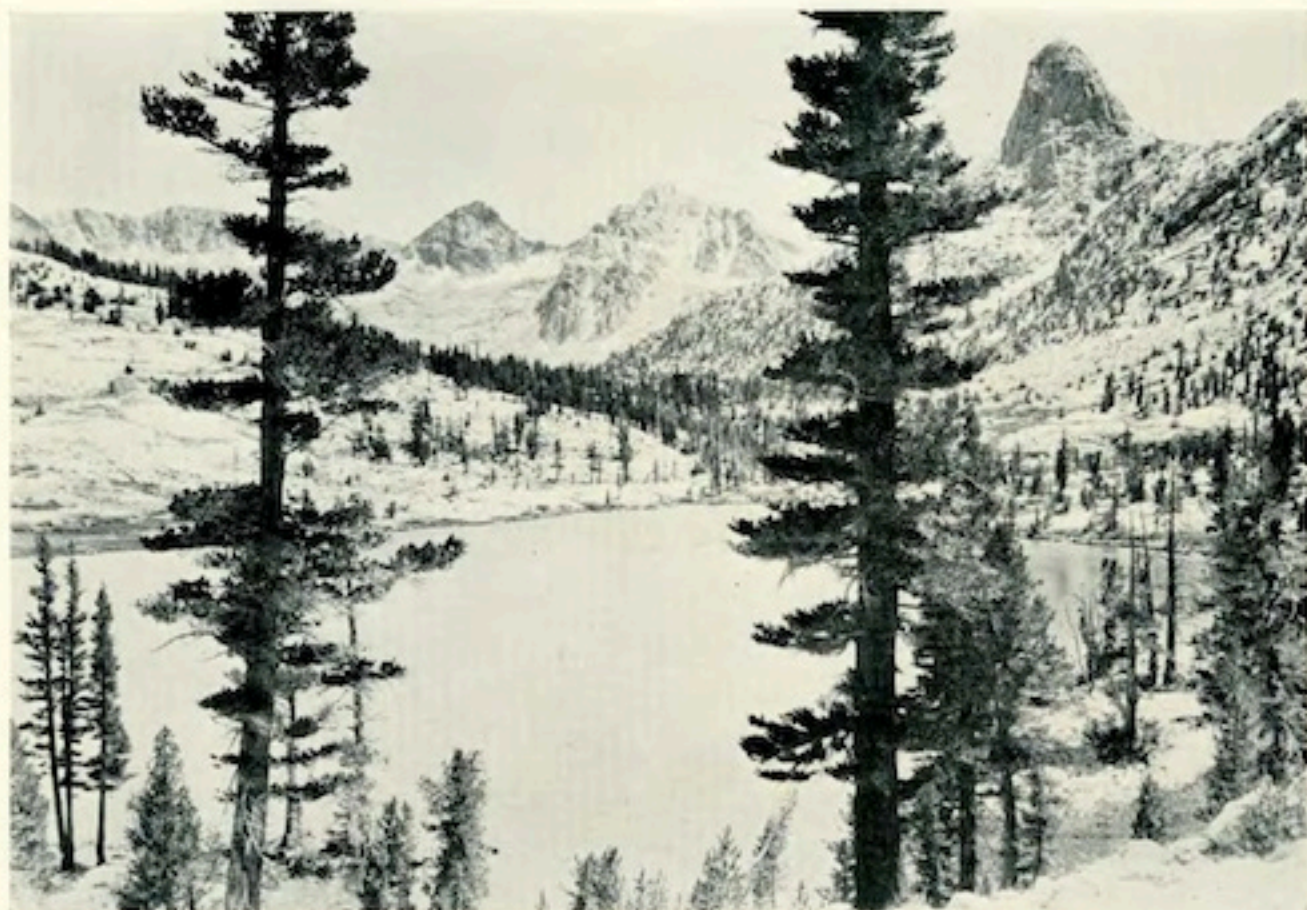


Crater Mountain in Woods Creek Canyon. Crater Mountain lies south of Pinchot Pass on the east scarp of the Sierras. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking down Woods Creek Canyon toward the confluence of Woods Creek with the South Fork of the Kings River. Altitude at this point about 9,000 feet. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Dragon Peak, Mount Rixford and Fin Dome (left to right on sky line) looking across small lake on South Fork of Woods Creek. Glenn Pass is at right of Mount Rixford, behind right-hand tree.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking up Bubbs Creek to West Vidette. West Vidette is the flat-topped mountain on the sky line.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





The rushing waters of the Middle Fork of the Kings River in LeConte Canyon. The Middle Fork has its source in Lake Helen and a few smaller lakes at the head of LeConte Canyon and the foot of Muir Pass, many miles above where this illustration was taken by photograph.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



The Devil's Wash Bowl, a deep circular pool found on the Middle Fork of the King River, into which the water rushes and forms a whirlpool. The "Bowl" is probably about 50 feet in diameter, and deep. The exit from this churning "Bowl" is at the left through a narrow crevice.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.

*Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*

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Woods Creek cutting through a moraine. From its source in Woods Lake at an altitude of about 6,500 feet, the stream has a rapid rate of fall and steps down the miles over a stairway of granite and quartz—the loveliest creek in all the Sierras.

In the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.

*Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





View in Woods Creek Canyon below Crater Mountain. Woods Creek lies north of the Sixty Lakes Basin and is partially fed by the waters of this beautiful lake region.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Structure of moraine in Woods Creek Canyon. This morainal wall is several hundred feet high at lower end.  
*In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



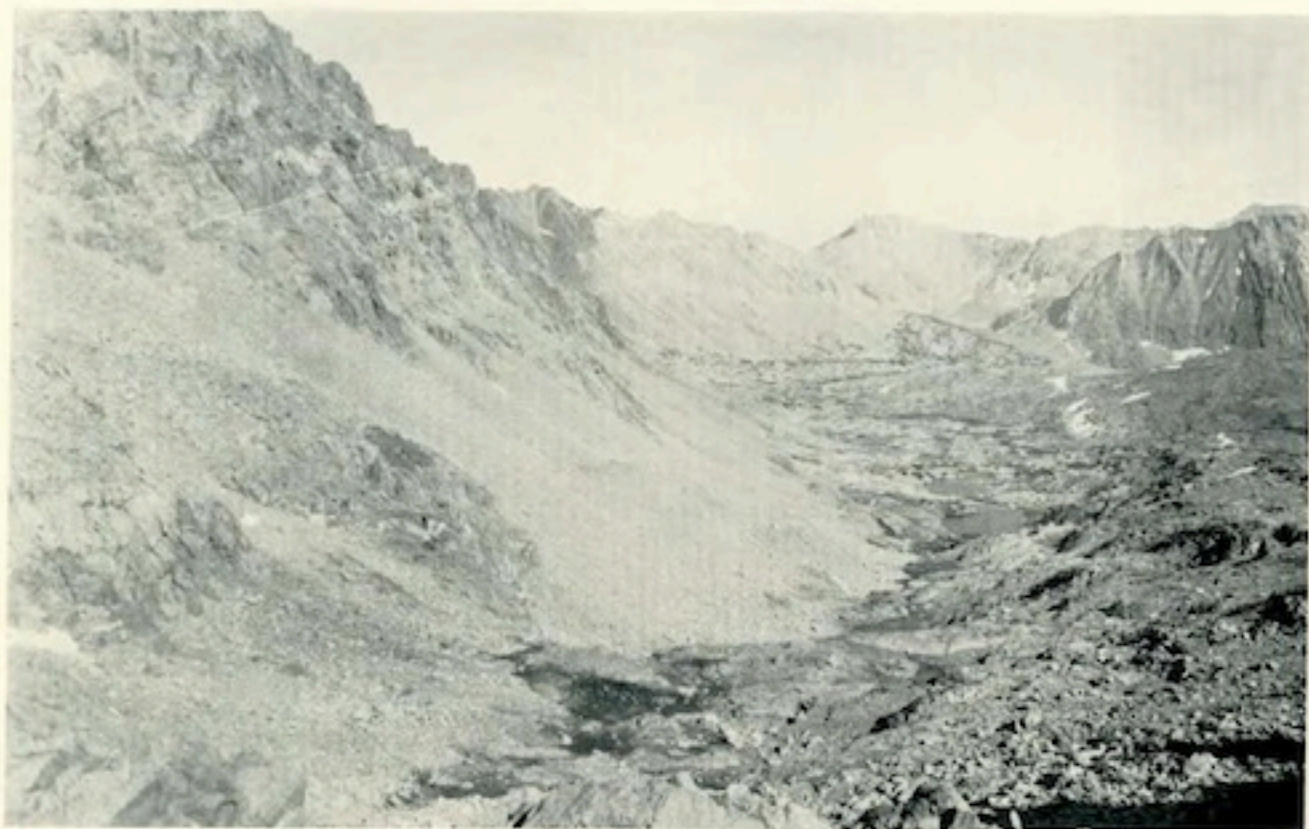


Pinchot Peak at the head of Woods Creek Canyon, as seen from timberline. Pinchot Peak is 13,471 feet in altitude and the camera was at about 10,600 feet.  
 In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Looking north from Pinchot Pass. This lake basin is a portion of the source of the South Fork of the Kings River. Illustration to the right is a continuation of this view.  
 In the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Looking south from Pinchot Pass with Pinchot Peak on the left.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Looking north from Pinchot Pass. This lake basin is a portion of the watershed of the source of the South Fork of the Kings River. The distant peaks on right horizon are the Palisades. Cartridge Pass is in center horizon. Illustration to the left is a continuation of this view.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Arrow Peak and Bench Lake at sunrise. The mirror effect of this lake, at sunrise, is common to Sierran lakes of high altitudes. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Glaciation on boulders and wall of Upper Canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River, just below Bench Lake. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Looking south from Bishop Pass across LeConte Canyon into the Black Divide.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



A view of Le Conte Canyon as seen across the racing waters of the Dusy Branch. Note the Hanging Valley on the far wall of the canyon.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Goddard Falls, on Goddard Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork of the Kings River. The photographer obtained this over-head view of the Falls which lay some 1,000 feet below, by swinging the upper half of her body over the cliff edge while lashed to the guide and a tree with a tested rope.

In the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Portion of the Palisade Scarp, just south of Mather Pass. This is a section of the main east scarp of the Sierras.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking south from Mather Pass, across the floor of Upper Basin toward the headwaters of the South Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Looking across Upper Basin into Split Mountain (or South Palisade as it really is). Split Mountain is 14,051 feet elevation.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking toward Mather Pass beyond which rises Middle Palisade Mountain. As seen from medial moraine on the trail between Pinchot Pass and  
Bench Lake.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





North Side of Mather Pass, showing structure of this wild basin.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Racing pack animals across steeply inclined snow banks on north side of Mather Pass. This illustration is finished on the opposite page.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





North side of Mather Pass joining photograph at left on preceding page.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*

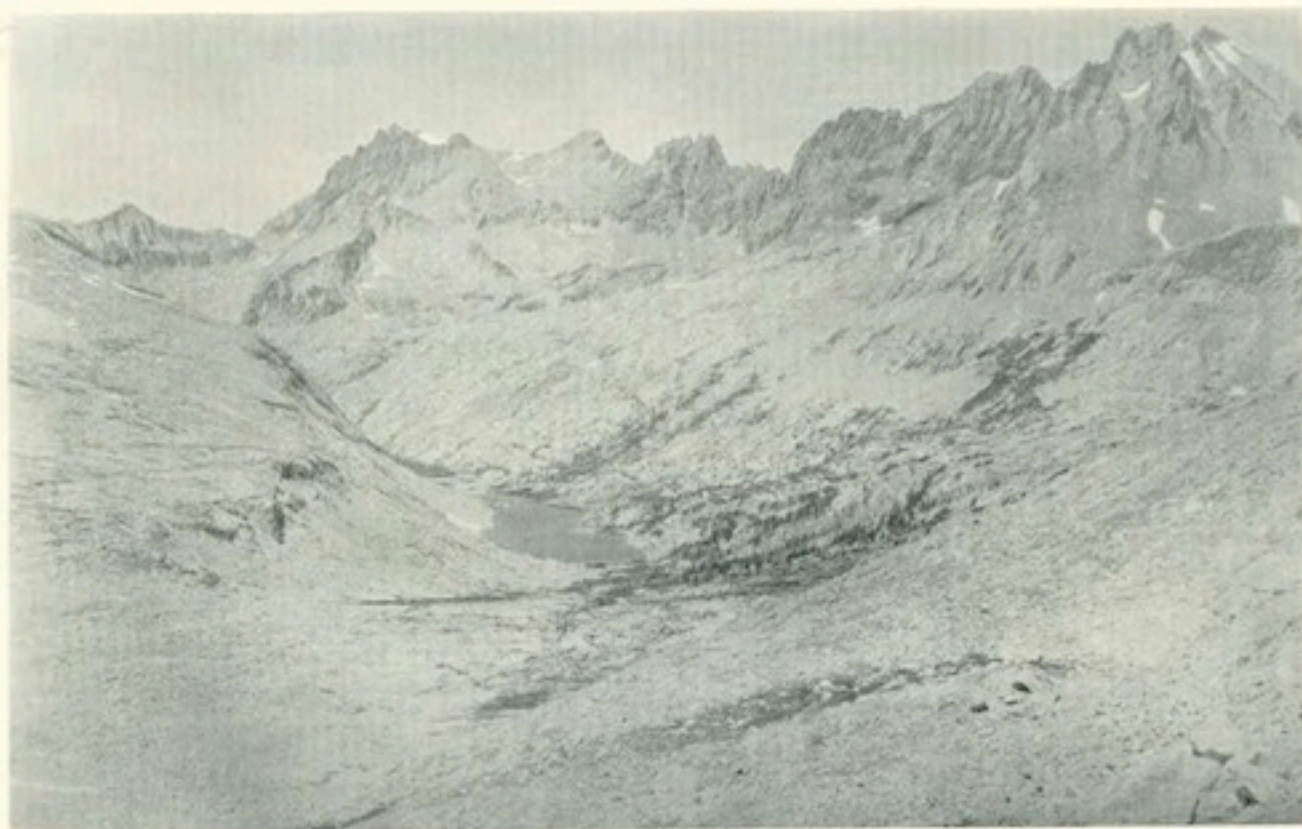


Handling pack stock on the north side of Mather Pass. This illustration fits with the one at the left.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Looking up the LeConte Canyon from a point on the Middle Fork of the Kings River between Little Pete and Grouse Meadows.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking north from Mather Pass. North Palisade at left center, then Mount Sill and Middle Palisade on the right from sky line.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Looking up LeConte Canyon toward Muir Pass, from Dusy Branch trail. Langille Peak occupies center of illustration.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Hanging Valley on the wall of LeConte Canyon.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Looking north from Muir Pass. This Pass marks the northern boundary of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. This illustration shows the trail which connects the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park with the Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park, via pack train. Just outside borders of proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.



Head of LeConte Canyon and the foot of Muir Pass. The wall of LeConte Canyon is the lighter colored rock beyond. The climb from there to Muir Pass is made up over the dark colored rock and perpetual snow banks to the Pass which marks the northern boundary of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted in Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Serrated ridge extending from Palisade Scarp as seen from the plateau which overhangs the headwaters of the Dusy Branch and leads to Bishop Pass.  
North Palisade is on extreme left sky line.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Looking into LeConte Canyon from near Bishop Pass with Mount Goode on right sky line.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.





Looking into LeConte Canyon and the Black Divide from near foot of Bishop Pass.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Lake Helen at the foot of Muir Pass. The Middle Fork of the Kings River has its source in this and several smaller lakes at the foot of Muir Pass.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Looking across Long Lake to the Hydrographic Divide which marks a portion of the north border of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. The Divide joins Bishop Pass just beyond the left side of the illustration. Elevation of the lake is about 11,200 feet, and the lake is just outside the proposed borders, Bill of 1925.



Deerhorn Mountains, West Spur and West Vidette, looking across Bullfrog Lake. The lake is 10,640 feet elevation and the highest point of Deerhorn Mountains (the three peaks at the left) is 13,440 feet.

In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



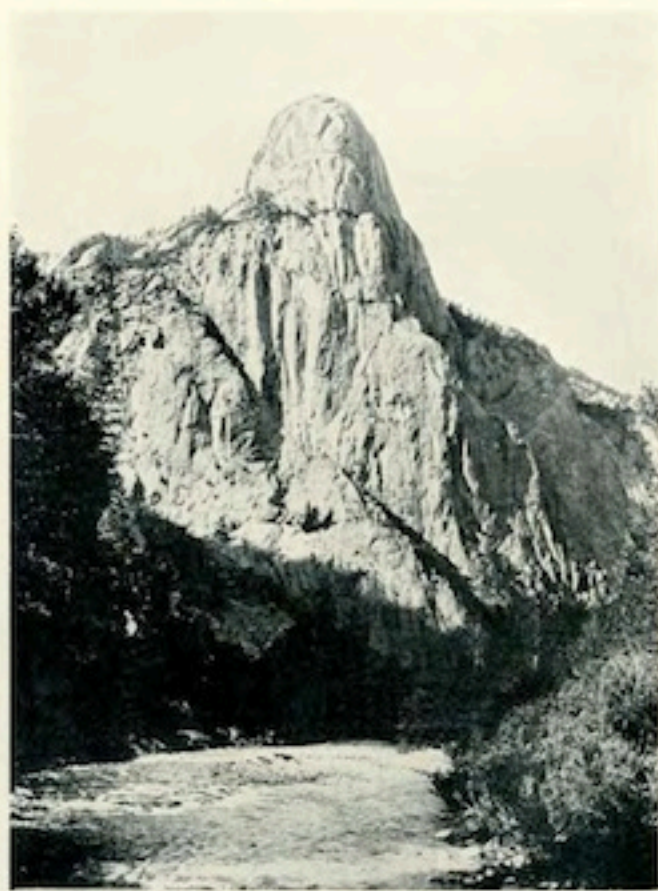


This is a view of Simpson Meadow lying on the Middle Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking down the canyon of the Middle Fork of the Kings River toward  
Tehipite Valley. View is from above Simpson Meadow.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
*Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*

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Tehipite Dome, in Tehipite Valley, from across the middle fork of Kings  
River. The Dome is a famous landmark and its elevation is 7,713 feet.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
*Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Distant view of Palisades as seen from above Simpson Meadows. The Palisades lie near the north boundary of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, and were included within its borders, Bill of 1915. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1925.*



A group of yellow pine in Simpson Meadow on the Middle Fork of the Kings River. Some fine pine grown in this district, in single trees, set far apart, or in tiny groves as seen in the illustration. Simpson Meadow is rarely beautiful and should be kept for camping and to feed stock on this, the Muir Trail to Yosemite from Sequoia National Park.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1915. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Across Middle Fork of the Kings River from above Simpson Meadow. Left canyon is Goddard Creek Canyon. Center is the Canyon of Disappearing Creek. Mount Goddard, Scylla Peak and Charybdis Peak, in order named from left to right, are on sky line. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.

Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.



Long Lake at the foot of Chocolate Peak. Bishop Pass, which is on the northern boundary of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, lies on the sky line at the right side of the Peak. The illustration shows a district immediately outside of the boundary of the proposed Park, 1925.

Looking up Palisade Creek Canyon to the Palisade Cascades. View is from Deer Meadow. In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.







Looking north from Granite Pass to Palisades and Black Divide.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking south into the Great Western Divide from Granite Basin across the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*





Structure of the walls of Granite Pass under Comb Spur. Granite Pass is just north of the South Fork of the Kings River.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park boundaries, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*



Looking south from Granite Pass across the South Fork of the Kings River, into the Great Western Divide.  
In proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925. *Omitted from Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.*

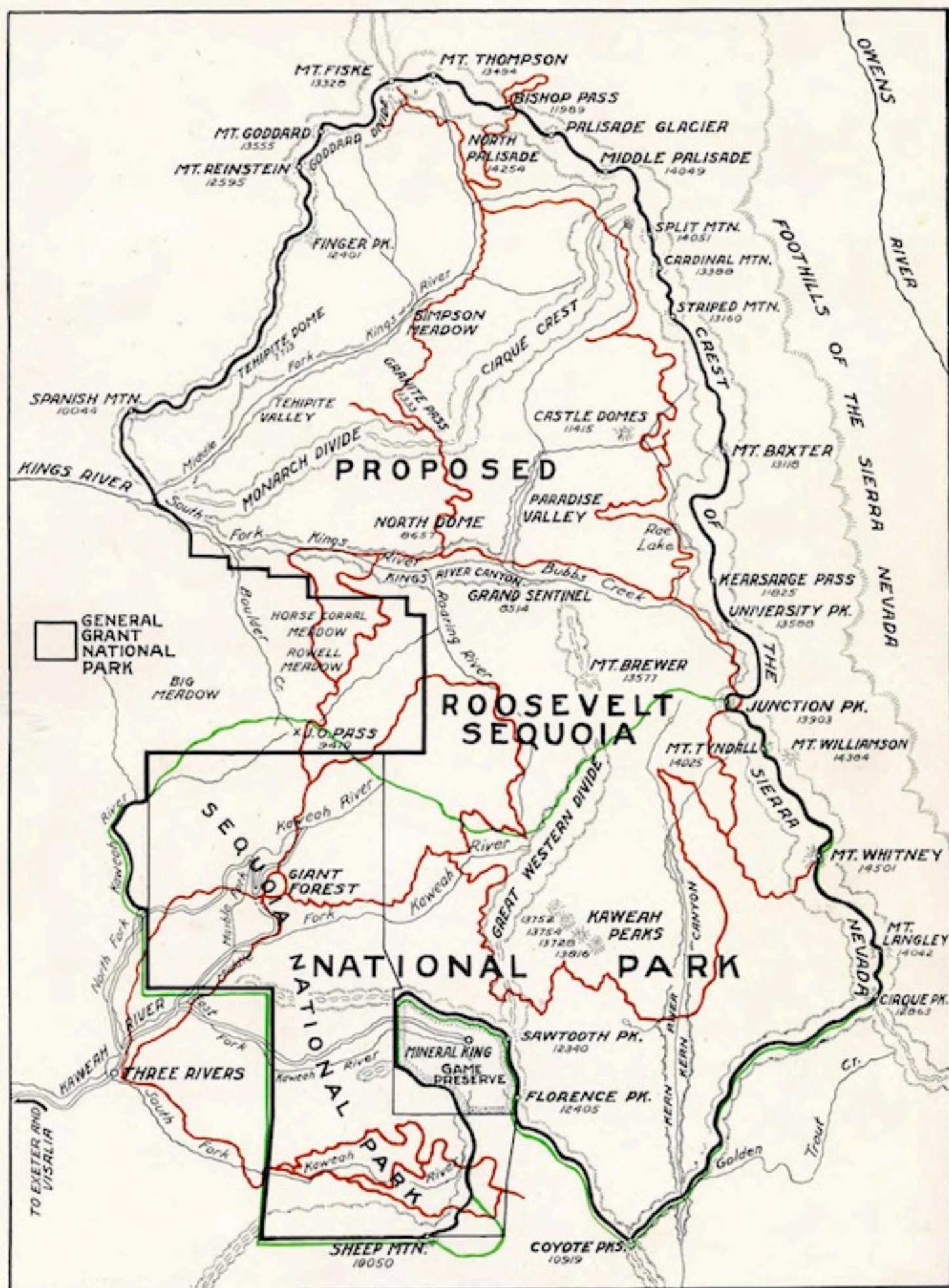


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This tree is the largest and oldest living thing.

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The Black Line shows the boundaries of the present Sequoia National Park and the outlines of the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, Bill of 1925.  
 The Red Line shows the principal routes followed by the author. No delineation of short trips.  
 The Green Line shows the boundaries proposed by the Park Enlargement Bill of 1926.